

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

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**TERMS:**  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

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**THE CHOLERA AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.**  
The Buffalo Democrat considers the cholera now one of the institutions of the country, "like our inalienable right to elect knaves to office, to blow up steamboats, and to build bankrupt railroads." The statistics of cholera mortality for the last four or five years, it says, however, will almost confine the malady to those who live badly, in unhealthy circumstances, or who have recklessly allowed slight ailments to be ripened into ungovernable illness.

**HARD TIMES IN ARKANSAS.**—They have decidedly gloomy times in Arkansas. The Little Rock Gazette, of the 25th ult., says: "There is not, in Little Rock, a barrel of flour, a bushel of meal, or a pound of sugar or coffee for sale. Flour would go off readily here at \$15 a barrel, and corn meal at \$2 a bushel; sugar and coffee would sell for any price. There is the greatest scarcity of every article of provisions or family groceries. We do not know what our people will do."

**THE WASHINGTON UNION** says that neither the revolutionary claimants, nor any other, will have any preference shown them in their applications for bounty lands. There will be no departure from the rule laid down—each claimant will be attended to in the order of his application.

**Francisco Rodriguez**, who betrayed Raman Pinto and his co-patriots is represented to have received eighty thousand dollars from the Havana government as the reward of his treachery, with which he shortly proceeds to Spain, where he will be received with "all the honors."

**Concha**, Captain General of Cuba, is ill with an affection of the throat. The Newburyport Herald, says that a disease very common in Cuba, Pinto and Estrampes recently died therefrom, though in their case it resulted from an iron collar. It would not be wonderful if Concha should have to try on the same collar before these difficulties are at an end on the island.

**The marriage of Miss Catherine Jones** appears in the New York papers, and appended to it is the information that "the lovely bride was one of Eve's fairest daughters." But for this it might have been supposed she was one of old Mrs. Jones' daughters.

**If you begin a thing, don't give it up.** Drive right on to success. With a stout heart, a stiff back-bone, courage, and all that sort of thing, you are sure of winning your object as pretty girls are of having all the beaux in town running after them.

**We never knew a man that observed politeness to ladies who was not happy, contented, cheerful and all that.** Hence if you wish to be on the right side of yourself and other folks in the calico way, just do the polite.

**Anglo-Saxon students** consume the midnight oil in their lamps, but the Russian students will not give it a chance to burn—they drink it up. When the allies entered Paris, the first thing they did was to shin up the lamp posts and swallow the oil. The French theatre was saved from plunder by allowing them a free range of the lamp room.

**The Austrian government** is endeavoring to draw toward Hungary the strong tide of German emigration, which has been so long flowing towards America, and is offering great facilities and considerable advantages to such Germans as may come and take up their residences in Hungary, and embark in agricultural pursuits.

**THE FEMALE HEART.**—Pure and unadorned as a young girl's first love, it becomes an adage. Aye, pure indeed is it, and unadorned as the snow flakes that fall in fleecy drifts in the gloaming. The most felicitous moment of man's life is when he is blessed with the timid avowal of love from the worshipped idol of his heart. Nothing is purer than a woman's love—nothing so devoted as her affection. Be it from a lover, a husband, a child or a parent, it is the same pure flame kindled by the coals from the altar on high. Give her an assurance of love in return—a token of deathless affection even if it be amid the gloom of poverty or the darkness of death, and the feelings of her heart will gush forth pure as the crystal wavelets that spring from the mountain rock, despite bonnets and mercenary ties of fashion and pride. Her worshipped idol is love and she makes it the sacred Mecca towards which she bends all her energies, a faithful pilgrim for life. This principle shapes all her actions, and is the great incentive of her life—a faculty that absorbs her being, concentrates her soul. 'Tis better to be the favored idol of one unsullied heart, than to sway the gilded sceptre over empires and kingdoms. The impassioned devotion of one high souled and noble woman is a more peerless gem than the sycephatic fawnings of millions. Who so hath this gem, let him preserve it with a jealous care.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.

The details of the Baltic's news were received too late to send South last night. The Baltic arrived at 6 P. M. with Liverpool dates of 5th inst. The allies are gaining ground. All the Russian outworks have been taken. Singularly encounters are frequent. A great number of Russians mortars have been taken, together with many prisoners. The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him, whilst he was on horseback. It is supposed that personal revenge was the only object of assassination. Nothing has been done in the siege, yet, to warrant an assault. The bombardment was much slackened, and had not produced the results anticipated.

Consols closed at 88½. Cotton active—weeks sales 107,000 bales at 41 advance. Wheat was 4 to 4½ higher. Flour advanced 2½. Corn 2½ higher and market active.

The position of the allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. The bombardment slackened on the 28th ult., so as not to exhaust ammunition. An immense Russian force reported as concentrating near Sebastopol, said to be 100,000 men strong. Daily telegraphic communication with the Crimea continues, but Government was very cautious with the news.

Lord John Russell reached London and M. Drouyn de L'Illois had reached Paris from Vienna.

The British Budget passed both Houses. The King of Prussia was ill with fever.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment had not produced the result looked for. The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned, for the present, and the whole of Kanakuse and Balaklava would be left for defence, and a few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate interior and then completely invest the town. Numerous reinforcements are almost constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve force of 80,000 men, near Constantinople is expected to be sent to Balaklava.

**LONDON.**—Barings' Circular quotes American stocks inactive, unchanged and nominal. Russian official accounts of 24th represent the damage as but little, which was repaired immediately, and that skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by batteries on 11th was seven sub-batteries with 436 killed—six superior and thirty four subordinate officers and 1899 wounded. The English captured first Russian Rifle pit on the night of 17th. In a desperate personal encounter Col Graham Egerton, field officer in command, was killed. On the 20th an attack was made on second Russian Rifle men and they abandoned pit. Immediately the Russians made a sortie to regain their position and after a sanguinary engagement were driven back. The forts on the North side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying shots clear into the lines.

The British fleet had left Kiel, and the French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebuck's Committee, gave important evidences in relation to the war in Crimea.

Indignation meetings, regarding the conduct of the war, had been held in various places.

**AMERICANISM AND THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY OF '98.**—The Democratic party in Virginia, and, indeed, in the whole South, have ever professed to hold in especially reverence the Virginia Democrats of '98. What will they say to the following preamble and resolution passed by the Legislature of that State at the memorable session of 1798-99? (From Henning's Statutes at large, vol. 2, (new series), page 194.)

"That the General Assembly nevertheless concurring in opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every Constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence into our National Councils: 'Resolved,' That the Constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigner who shall not have acquired rights under the Constitution and Laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments."

"Agreed to by the Senate, January 16th, 1799."

**THE FORCE OF THE NIAGARA RIVER.**—The force of a body of water like the Niagara river, at the Falls, was shown in a remarkable manner, last week, in an attempt by Mr. Reubling, the civil engineer, to sound the river. He let fall from a height of two hundred and twenty-five feet, a forty pound weight of pointed iron. The ball sank for a second of time, then made its appearance again on the surface, about one hundred feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip, until it was checked by the water. The velocity of the weight when striking, was equal to one hundred and twenty-four feet per second, and its momentum five thousand pounds. This will give some idea of the force of the current.

Ten days later news had been received by telegraph, and the Russian General reports that the fire of the Allies had become weak, and no great effect had been produced. In short, the siege guns had been worn out by thirteen days of incessant cannonade, and the batteries must be renewed to carry on the bombardment. This gives the Russians time to repair all damages, and the whole work has to be done over again. This siege of Sevastopol is the grandest page in the record of modern warfare.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The Savannah Republican, a reliable conservative paper, not apt to speak without sufficient authority, says in reference to the Presidential question:

We learn, not from partisan presses or anonymous letter writers, but from reliable private sources, that Mr. Seward is already actively engaged in preparing for the coming campaign, and that his friends are organizing throughout the Northern States, with a view to his nomination and election. Those who know anything of his past history, of his political sagacity and management, can have but little doubt that he will succeed in concentrating upon himself the anti-slavery vote of the North.

We have not a doubt that Seward is shuffling and dealing his cards for the Presidency with all the assiduity characteristic of his intensely studious, selfish, ambitious nature. He is at once the arch-leader of abolitionism, and the arch opponent of native Americanism. The probability now is that the choice for President will be practically between Seward and the candidate of the American party. Every blow struck against the American Order, therefore, in effect, whether so intended or not, a blow for Seward and Sewardism. If Seward succeeds he succeeds to override and "crush-out" at once the American movement, and the rights of the South. These two elements are therefore natural allies in opposing the onward march of his ultra sectional fanaticism. With such a prospect before him, what Southern man, what conservative man of any section, can hesitate in his course, or halt between two opinions? The election of Seward or of any such heartless political incendiary, would be but the token of disunion.

The Republican goes on to offer its views as follows:

What then is the duty of the South? Why, to merge all minor differences, and to unite upon some Northern man who can carry the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at least. We mention these States because they are more deeply interested in the preservation of the Union and the restoration of old friendships, than some other members of the confederacy. Besides, they have not invested so largely in the abolition stocks as some other States. By adopting the plan here indicated, we may not only secure the election of a patriot instead of a demagogue, but obtain a fresh guaranty of peace and union.

If there should be more than two candidates, the election will devolve upon the House of Representatives, where Seward would be sure of success.

But who is the man for the emergency? This question is more easily asked than answered.

Whoever may be chosen as "the man for the emergency," the South should lose no time in preparing to act as an exile. In the course of the next Presidential term, the Kansas question will have to be met and decided. How it will be decided, will depend to a great extent upon the individual whom the people may call to rule over them. All the South requires is that the people of Kansas, when they apply for admission into the Union as a State, may be received, whether their constitution shall tolerate or prohibit the institution of Slavery. This is the principle which was shadowed forth in the Compromise of 1850, and embodied in the Kansas Nebraska act, and which lies at the foundation of our government.

It is evident, however, that the anti-slavery party at the North is not disposed to recognize it, and that it is marshaling its forces from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, to put it down, so far at least as it applies to Kansas and Nebraska. It is equally evident that the South will not stand idly by and see this great and vital principle repudiated. She will claim, and it need be insisted to the last extremity, that Kansas or any other territory shall be left free to determine the character of her institutions, so long as she conforms to the Federal Constitution. Upon this point there can be no doubt whatever.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.

The suit of Birch vs. Benton for slander, has terminated in a verdict of \$4000 damages in favor of the Plaintiff. The case, however, will go before the Supreme Court.

It has been decided in New York that a school teacher's watch cannot be levied on for debt.

Fifteen hundred gallons of liquor were seized at Bangor on Wednesday, under the new law, in an apothecary shop.

Rev. Mr. Cummings, editor of the Christian Mirror, Portland, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$50,000.

A Revolving Battery has been invented and patented by Messrs. Shaw & Ames, of Baltimore. It consists of a brass cylinder, revolving horizontally, and containing any number of chambers, with a stationary barrel. It is loaded, primed, fired and swabbed, all with one movement. The Baltimore Republican says:

"The battery which we saw of a miniature size, carrying an inch ball, and was discharged eighty times in one minute. The larger batteries are expected to work more slowly. A battery carrying a four pound ball, canister and grape of the same dimensions, can be discharged fifty times per minute, without any cessation."

**ANOTHER SIGN.**—Col. Barney, one of the Democratic candidates for representative from Murray county in the next Legislature, has come out in favor of the doctrines of the American party. In consequence, the Columbia Herald (Democrat) washes its hands of him, and goes in for the election of his Democratic competitor, Frank C. Dunnington, Esq.

Land warrants are being bought in Washington at the rate of \$1 per acre of land.

## SUPERSTITION.

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

Within the past few months there have been numerous predictions of an impending public calamity. It has been declared that in Mississippi a child was born, and that before it was three days old it distinctly uttered these words: "There will be a famine in 1856." And then died before it could be cross questioned.

At the North, numerous similar phenomena have been observed. In Pennsylvania the pigs on one farm were observed to carry, as if by stealth, portions of their food to out of the place and there secrete them. It was supposed by those who observed these strange actions that something was meant; and the only rational solution of it was, that the brutes foresaw a famine, and were, in their poor way trying to provide for it.

At the west, there have also been signs, but we have forgotten the exact nature of them. They were either the sudden refusal of wells to yield up water, or the dropping of calves with only two legs, or something of that sort—the dryness of the wells implying that the crops will be destroyed by drought, and the two legged calves indicating that the beast, having but two legs, will require only a moiety of its usual food.

We find no signs from New England, where the people are becoming so sceptical that they imagine their impulses to be superior in authority to the Bible.

A remarkable instance of this sort of ignorance occurred recently in the northern part of our own State. In the neighborhood of Tusculum, some persons tore down and destroyed several miles of the telegraph wire, under the impression that it was the cause of the drought which prevailed there.

The superstitions which led to these results are universal, and not to be entirely eradicated by knowledge. The most thoroughly instructed men have thus weak moments when they are impressed by undefined fears and a proneness to believe that Providence works great effects by the most insignificant and sometimes apparently ridiculous causes. Dr. Johnson—the learned Christian and moralist—believed in ghosts—not only believed in them, but had for them a profound dread.

We suppose that this universal characteristic means something—is perhaps an essential part of that instinct which testifies to the existence of a superior being—and is developed in different ways, as men are enlightened or ignorant.

But let us discard this two legged pig faith, and this magnetic wire faith, and this faith which makes little babes a few days old to speak like grown men. For it is not reasonable to suppose that two legged pigs are the ministers of heaven, or that babes have missions to talk; or that wires put on poles a little above the surface have either the power to absorb moisture or are the instruments of the Almighty to instruct those of erring creatures who are made in his own image, and only a little lower than the angels.

With a view of testing our readers' powers of credulity, we extract the following from the Boston Post.

"While Mrs. Danforth, of Warren, Pennsylvania, was engaged in house-work, a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning the hair from the crown of the head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady is rapidly recovering."

**WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?**—In reply to this question, General Foy, a distinguished orator of the French Chambers, gave the following answer:

"Aristocracy in the nineteenth century is the league, the coalition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning anything, and have all the places of Government without being able to fill them."

An able article in the last number of the Westminster Review, upon the Constitutions and Governments of the various countries of the earth, says that it "is no longer England, but the North American Republic, that has become the pole-star to which from all sides, the eye of struggling nations turns."

A significant admission to come from an English source.

**LIVE FOR SOMETHING.**—Thousands of men breathe, move and live, pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by gods; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? O man immortal, live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts of all you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

Accounts are received of the prevalence of malignant cholera in Kansas and among the emigrants on the steamers on the Upper Mississippi. The disease is said to be unusually virulent.

The Hon. S. A. Smith was married on Wednesday last, at the residence of P. W. Lea, Esq., in Bradley county, to Mrs. Lena Henderson, daughter of the late Hon. Luke Lea.

A boy in Terre Haute, Indiana, has recovered \$5000 damages from a liquor dealer who sold him father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned.

## A MODEL LETTER.

Our venerable friend, Mrs. Partington, often says, "What poor critters we all are, and when we think we have got something coming to us, us jumps something in the way and we are worse than ever, rich is life though, and we will strive to bear our troubles with a capacious spirit." Some such reflections must have been those of the tailor who wrote to a customer for the payment of a debt of five years' standing, and received in reply the following letter:

Mr. Stitching.—Is it indeed five years since my name was put on your books? How fleet is life! It has scarcely appeared to me as many months. How have the years passed away! Time is continually wasting the sands from his glass, and causing the hours to fly with frightful rapidity to those who have obligations to meet. How different is it to you, who, looking forward expectantly to receive, find his wings moving heavily and slow. But let me not murmur at the passage of time. You want money, you say, Mr. Stitching. As I am in a like predicament, you are in a capital condition to sympathize with me. You say "you never recollect so bad a season as the present." Of course not! No tailor ever did. The present season is invariably the worst of the lot, no matter how bad the others may have been. It says so much for the moral and physical strength of tailors, to see them still flourishing on from worse to worse! They really seem like churchyard grass, to grow fat and rank upon decay. You touchingly observe "that present profits do not pay for taking down the shutters."

Your good sir, then, when you proceed in a ruinous expense! In the name of prudence, why not keep them constantly up! You say "you never press a gentleman." Now, in a familiar phrase we never "press a lemon," but then we squeeze it most inexorably. That you should be necessitated to squeeze a gentleman so unmercifully, and still live to laugh and grow fat afterwards is a great proof of the advancing philosophy of our times. A Roman tailor, incapable of collecting his debts would, hither, like, have fallen upon his sword or hung himself. Why do you not do likewise.

P. S.—My humanity suggests this advice to you. Don't go to any law expenses, as your letter found me dead broke. I was just making my list to go into bankruptcy, and by an odd coincidence, was just thinking of you, and that you would never be just, when your letter arrived. I. A. M. SHORT.

**MEANEST TYPE OF SLANDER.**—The editor of the Southern Times closes an article, on Lady Blessington, with the following remarks. The world would be vastly benefited if it could fully realize their truths and apply them:

"One thing more may be said. It is extremely painful to every one of any sensibility to see the eagerness with which slanders against women are taken up and circulated by a certain class of persons. It is the meanest, lowest and most malignant form of depravity that ever shows its forked tongue and spits its poison on the human race. No woman ought to be suspected of any departure from the strictest line of virtue but on the clearest and fullest evidence. No verdict ought to be pronounced against her except where she has certainly outraged the laws of propriety. Imprudence is unfortunate, but imprudence is one thing; vice is another and surely where a woman has been indiscreet without being corrupt, it is an awful crime that punishes a man of judgment and of fitness in behavior just as if she had committed the worst vice known to the refinement and purity of Christian civilization."

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN LIBERIA.**—The election took place on the 1st inst. President Roberts had declined a re-election. Edward J. Royce and Stephen A. Benson were the opposing candidates. Royce, some ten years ago, was a barber at Terre Haute, Ind., and on emigrating to Liberia became a successful merchant at Monrovia. He has been a member and speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic, was a candidate two years ago for the presidency against President Roberts, and is now editing and publishing a paper in that country. He is said to be a pure African. Benson, emigrated to Liberia when a child. He is the principal merchant at Bassa Cove has filled the office of Judge of one of the highest courts of Liberia, and is now vice president of the Republic. He is represented as a man of talent, and of great popularity.

**JUDGE LYNCH IN ILLINOIS.**—A man named Billon, living at Galena, Illinois, of considerable wealth and very respectable, was fined \$25 on the 23d ult. for maltreating his wife. This light punishment excited much feeling, and after night, it is stated, about seventy-five of the "most respectable" citizens proceeded to Billon's residence, took him prisoner, marched him outside the corporation and stripped him, and with a good cowhide applied a number of severe lashes to his bare back, then applying a thick coat of tar and feathers to his person, they led him back to his own house and left him.

"It is not expedient," as the elegant and accomplished Miss Arabella Howard observes, "for those who reside in edifices constructed of fragile materials, to project dangerous missiles into the atmosphere."

The cold "snap" which has prevailed for a day or two, in the North and West, led to serious apprehensions for the budding fruit trees and early vegetables. A dispatch from Cincinnati states that a frost has been experienced in that region, and a total destruction of fruit and vegetables is feared. The grape vines have suffered severely.

On the 2d inst. at Memphis, Tenn., a young man, in a spirit of levity, said to Mrs. Green Wormeley, a respectable lady in delicate health, that her husband had been seriously injured by a dry running over him. The announcement gave her such a shock that she immediately fainted and in short time was a corpse.

We learn from a correspondent of the Missouri Republican, that there are five boats aground in the Missouri at Baltimore Bar, near the town of Dover. Cholera has broken out among the soldiers and Kansas emigrants on board, and at last accounts there had been fourteen deaths, chiefly soldiers. A family of five or six persons, emigrants from Kentucky to Charleston county, died soon after being landed.

The editor of the Lowell Patriot admires the new three cent coin very much. A friend gave him one the other day, which he paid away for a three cent drink, and received three cents in copper for change.

A private letter from St. Petersburg in the Kreuz Zeitung, in speaking of a regiment of Bashkirs, 400 horses strong, that had just arrived there from Moscow, says that the men were much less astonished at the Moscow railway, by which they were conveyed, than had been expected. They affirmed that it by no means went so fast as the breeze on the steppes, and that a good Bashkir horse could keep up with the train. The locomotive was, however, pronounced to be so sorry, but the Bashkir soldiers could do some clever things also. On their entrance into St. Petersburg an empty barracks was assigned them; they begged, however, to be allowed to take up their quarters in the open air; if an earthquake came, the walls of the building might fall and crush them. On being required to resume their march in the morning after their bivouac in the capital, they were much cast down, and eventually refused to leave, as they had been promised that when there they should see the Emperor. On this circumstance being made known to the Emperor (Alexander) he immediately rode to the place. Their delight at seeing their Czar knew no bounds; they laughed, they sobbed, they threw themselves on the ground, they kissed first each other, then the Emperor's boots, and then his horse; they crept in and out between the horses' legs, which they embraced from time to time, and conducted themselves entirely as children, highly delighted at meeting a long absent parent. After receiving the Emperor's blessing, they marched off.

**LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS.**—We don't like stinginess. We don't like economy, when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notions that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still, while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement, luxury, recreation, and comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg of himself, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellow-men, and to deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. But there is an economy which is every man's duty, and which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practiced if the poor man would secure happiness. It is almost every man's privilege and it becomes his duty, to live within his means; not to, but within them.

**THE PLAINS OF TARSUS.**—The plain in which Tarsus and Adana are situated, extends from the base of the Taurus range of mountains toward the sea, and is from six to thirty miles wide, and extends about seventy miles from east to west. It is exceedingly fertile, and covered with the same products that it did in the days when Tyra, accompanied by Xenophon, marched across it. The warmth of the climate appears in the fact that the harvests usually begin to demand the sickle in April.

**TARSUS.**—Tarsus, the birth-place of Paul and once a mean city, has fallen from its ancient dignity. Yet from a distance, few places in all that country present a more impressive appearance. It is imbedded in the verdure of its gardens, so that only the minarets of a few mosques can be seen above the foliage, and has an air of coolness and comfort exceedingly refreshing. The distant tops of the Taurus range of mountains give additional charms to the scenery. But the city itself disappoints expectations. Its houses, with few exceptions, are made of low mud walls, thatched with straw. Stagnant water is found in many of the gardens, which, in connection with the great amount of vegetable matter and the heat of the climate, renders it unhealthy. Broken fragments of marble and granite, and other ruins, bear witness of its ancient greatness. The inhabitants consist of 1,000 Fallah families, 40 or 50 Greek, 500 Musselman, 300 or 350 Armenians, and a few Jews.

**Never punish a girl for being a romp,** but thank heaven who has given her health and spirit to be one. It is much better that a distorted spine or hectic cheek. Little girls ought to be great romps—Queer! Where's the gymnastics which should be studied to every school? That's coming too, like other improvements. We have no faith in the protestant bishop who declared that "a little reading and writing was quite enough of education for the common people!" Great priest of heaven, that!

**DINNER HOUSE.**—The passenger train on the East Tennessee and Georgia road, now stop at this place for dinner. Mr. Delano is proprietor, and from the character which he sustains as a No. 1 landlord, the management of the road could not have made a selection where the traveller will fare more sumptuously and agreeably, than with him.—Cleveland Banner.

**The Know Nothing Convention at Syracuse** expelled a member named Chubbuck on suspicion of finishing the proceedings to the press. It caused much excitement among the members.

**Never marry for a fortune.** We overheard a poor unfortunate get the following sockdolager, the other day, from his better half: "You good-for-nothing fellow!" said she, "what would you have been had I not married you! Whose was the baking liver, whose the pig trough, whose the frying pan, and the iron-heaped bucket, but mine, when you married me!"

**WHAT SPAIN IS DOING.**—A law has just been enacted by the Spanish Cortes, ordering all the lands and dwellings belonging to the clergy, to religious fraternities, and to pious and sacred works, to be sold and turned into money, breaking up all accumulations of ecclesiastical property, and stripping the church of its immense possessions.

**An** also planted near a withering fruit tree causes it to revive. How would it do to plant a withering old bachelor of the side of a good looking wife! Guess it would rejuvenate him upon the same principles.

**There** are at present living in the United States four hundred and thirty women, each beyond the age of one hundred years.

**LOUIS NAPOLEON, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The character and policy of Louis Napoleon give rise to many curious speculations. The New York Mirror appears to think that that bold adventurer will ere long throw aside the mask and pass as a conqueror through the city of London, where he was recently a royal guest, and once an unnoticed and despised refugee. It is also intimated that the United States is a thorn in the side of the Allies, but that our country is too powerful to be coerced into their views, and to be ejected by their treacherous diplomacy. We quote:

"We know that England and France calculate upon a large contingent in the heart of this country itself, in the event of disputes arising between us. For years past, English emissaries have been endeavoring to fan the flame of social and religious discord in the Northern States, and they are foolish enough to imagine that they could, at any moment, raise the North against the South on the slavery question. The London bazaar and the 'typical constable's' pronouncement upon the abolition of slavery are not without their meaning. They bite against a file, however, for there are ridges yet in Kentucky, and New Orleans can still furnish cotton bales."

**A HUNGRY CARPET BAG.**—The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York on an early hour in the morning without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a voracious attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend ejaculated "Dollar, sir?" "A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar"—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said the man, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed until its saying, "Carpet bag, I seem you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat,"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the by-standers, the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfort of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the car. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least \$8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.

**The Buffalo, New York, Republic** says: "When the rose-bug first makes its appearance sprinkle your bushes profusely with the pollen of the flower of the Allantus tree, or make a strong decoction of the same, and pour it over the bushes through a watering pot. The use of these simple means once or twice a day will destroy these pests in less than a week."

**A correspondent of the London Times** gives the following as the strength of the British army before Sebastopol: Total strength 22,600 men. Of these only about 6,000 would be available in extremis, and the ordinary strength of the whole army in bayonets would not exceed 15,000 men.

**A DUEL IN THE DARK.**—A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimney, and to his horror, down came the Englishman.

**THE CROSS IN ITALY.**—In Italy the crucifix is the first object put in the hands of the child, and it wears this figure about its neck as an amulet. At the marriage altar the nuptial rings have the same image engraved upon them. At the funeral it is seen again, and finally upon the tomb. From the cradle to the grave it is the daily emblem of the people. In approaching a city, town or hamlet of Italy, the first object seen in the sky is the cross. It gleams upon the banners of her armies, and glitters upon the breasts of her soldiers; it rises upon the pinnacles of her towers, and looms upon the moonlit masts of her navies.

**An** express train leaves Philadelphia every morning, Sunday excepted, at 6 o'clock, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate places, arriving at the Falls about 8 o'clock the same evening. Fare \$10.

**The Hartford, Conn., Times** says that W. F. Eaton, a highly respectable physician of Norwich, Conn., has been fined twenty dollars and costs—under the prohibitory law for selling a man a medical prescription of rum and laudanum, to wash a broken limb.

**"I drink nothing but water—a quart a day.** Give me temperance—the only road to old age. Here, waiter